

# ENGLAND AT WAR WITH THE GERMANS

## ALL EUROPE IS IN BATTLE

### BELGIAN NEUTRALITY IS THE CASUS BELLI

Germany Answers Earl Grey's Speech With Second Ultimatum to Belgian, Which Country Appeals to England—Germany Rejects Neutrality Guarantee and War Commences.

The British foreign office Tuesday night issued the following statement: "Owing to the summary rejection by the German government of the request made by his Britannic Majesty's government that the neutrality of Belgium should be respected, his Majesty's government has declared to the German government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany from 11 o'clock p. m., August 4."

The momentous decision of the British government, for which the whole world has been waiting, came before the expiration of the time limit set by Great Britain in her ultimatum to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality.

Germany's reply was the summary rejection of the request that Belgian neutrality should be respected. The British ambassador at Berlin thereupon received his passports and the British government notified Germany that a state of war existed between the two countries.

Excited and clamorous youths marching through that area of London which corresponds to the Broadway district of New York may cause American visitors to carry home reports that England is embarking on war with a light heart, but a London dispatch says those who know the country realize the opposite is the truth.

David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the House of Commons his scheme for insuring shipping against war risks. "Because this scheme is promulgated in the midst of an emergency," said the chancellor, "it is not in any sense a panic scheme prepared in an emergency."

The committee of imperial defence has labored on the plan for more than a year, he said. Its aim was that in case of war British commerce should not be interrupted by inability to secure war risks and to insure that insurance rates should not go so high as to cause any considerable rise in prices.

We are perfectly convinced," he continued, "that with the protection of the British navy we can make certain of that vital condition."

Germany's reply to Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons on Monday indicating the British attitude in regard to the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany was a second ultimatum from Berlin to Brussels, saying Germany was prepared to carry through her plans by force if necessary. The British government was officially informed by Belgium Tuesday that German troops had invaded Belgium and that the violation of that country's neutrality, which the British foreign secretary Monday estimated must be followed by British action, had become an accomplished fact.

This notice from the Belgian government caused a practical ultimatum from Great Britain to Germany demanding a satisfactory reply on the subject of Belgian neutrality by Tuesday midnight. This Germany summarily rejected. Thereupon Great Britain declared war.

### FEARFUL FOR COTTON.

The Low Price Resulting From War Will Harm Our Country Greatly.

With the outbreak of actual war the price of cotton broke aside. Buyers don't know where they are at. Mills are in doubt, and a condition of bewilderment seems to have settled upon trade. No one realizes exactly what will be the effect of the war upon cotton, except every one is informed expects it to cause lower prices. This will result badly for the people of this country, the prosperity of which depends upon the price of cotton.

No other part of the nation will feel the war as the South will. The price of foodstuffs will go up, due to the necessity of the nations to be fed, but when the mills shut down there will be no outlet for cotton. There is a big difference between buying food and buying clothing. There is scarcely a family that could not run a year or so if forced to do so without buying more clothes, but not so with eating.

If the price of cotton reduces largely it will probably curtail business in our section to a great extent. Preparations had been made by most business houses for a large holiday trade this fall.

**French Aviator Drops Bombs.**

A French aviator is reported to have dropped bombs on an aeroplane in the neighborhood of Nuremberg, Bavaria, Sunday morning.

**Two Germans Wounded.**

A Russian patrol which crossed the German frontier near Eichenreid, in Posen, Sunday attacked the railway guard and wounded two soldiers.

**Lightning Kills Two.**

While playing in the barn Sunday Alvin Boyd and Ethel Ready, two little children of Aiken, were struck by lightning and killed.

**French Port Bombarded.**

The German cruiser, Breslau, Tuesday morning bombarded the French naval station at Bona, Algiers, but steamed away before doing much damage.

## U. S. IS NEUTRAL

### WILSON DECLARES NEUTRALITY OF UNITED STATES

### ISSUES PROCLAMATION

President of Our Country Warns Citizens Against All Acts of Belligerency With Powers Who Are on Terms of Friendship and Amity With Our Government.

Neutrality of the United States in the great European war was formally proclaimed Tuesday by President Wilson. Reciting the fact that "a state of war unhappily exists between Austria-Hungary and Serbia and between Germany and Russia and between Germany and France, and that the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabiting their several domains," he forbids, under severe penalties, the performance of certain acts "within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States."

The acts prohibited are as follows: "1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve either of the said belligerents by land or by sea against the other belligerents."

"2. Enlisting or entering into the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier or as a marine, or as a seaman on board any vessel of war, or as a letter of marque or privateer."

"3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of either of the said belligerents as a soldier, or as a marine or a seaman aboard any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer."

"4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid."

"5. Hiring any person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid."

"6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid."

"7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said act is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of either belligerent who, being transiently within the United States, shall, on board of any vessel of war, which, at the time of his arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such vessel of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such belligerent on board such vessel of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent."

"8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of either of the said belligerents."

"9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid."

"10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of either of the said belligerents, or belonging to the subjects of either, by adding to the number of guns of such vessels, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war."

"11. Besigning or setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of either of the said belligerents."

Use of American waters by armed vessels of a belligerent "for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations or as posts of observation" upon ships of a belligerent must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive? In enforcement of this provision it is proclaimed that after August 5 "no ship of war or private of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the United States from which a vessel of the same belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States."

No ship of war or privateer of a belligerent will be allowed, under the proclamation to remain more than 24 hours in any American port except "in case of stress, of weather or of requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or for repairs."

Provisions which may be taken aboard a belligerent's ship at an American port are limited to "such things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew and so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without any ship power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam power, then with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive, if dependent upon steam alone."

**French Sink German Cruiser.**

A dispatch from Algiers says the French warship Tuesday sank the German cruiser Panther.

## BIG PRIZE IS SAFE

### FIFTEEN MILLION WAR PRIZE DODGES FRENCH SHIPS

### TELLS THRILLING TALE

North Atlantic Is Dotted With German Liners Scurrying to Safety—Fear Capture by French or British Warships, and Make for Neutral Port.

With war formally declared between England and Germany there was keen interest in marine circles Tuesday night regarding the movement of transatlantic steamships, particularly German liners, which are scurrying to port to avoid possible capture.

The arrival of the treasure-laden Kronprinzessin Cecilie at Bar Harbor, Me., Tuesday led to the belief that another North German Lloyd liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm II, hours overdue in New York, may turn up unexpectedly in some other American port. This vessel has not been heard from since touching at Cherbourg July 29.

German steamship agents at New York are taking every precaution to prevent any hostile movement against their vessels. The Vaterland, of the Hamburg-American line, is guarded at her Hoboken pier. Company officials are adopting measures to frustrate any attempt to blow up the vessel. The German consul in New York directed that all the French waiters on the Vaterland be discharged.

At the Vaterland's pier at night a searchlight was turned on every passing vessel. The Vaterland was being loaded with coal all day, but it was stated no move would be made to send the vessel to Germany nor would the Imperator, now in Hamburg, leave that port.

With transatlantic steamships at sea hurrying to safety and few vessels undertaking voyages, the United States government and steamship companies at New York at co-operating to give transportation to American troops to Europe. The United Fruit company, announced Tuesday that eighteen of its vessels capable of carrying 3,600 passengers home from abroad. The Luckenbach Steamship company is fitting out three ocean vessels to sail to foreign ports.

The story told by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie is a thrilling one. With her cargo of 10 millions in gold and a million in silver, consigned to French and English bankers and an estimated value of over five millions herself the Kronprinzessin Cecilie has constituted probably the finest sea prize ever open to capture.

As she crept along the Maine coast and into the harbor under the cover of night each deck at every porthole was blanketed with canvas so that not a gleam of light betrayed her whereabouts. Her four stout stacks had been tipped with black paint so that she resembled an English steamship.

At one time capture seemed imminent. Captain Charles Polack reported on Sunday that he had intercepted a wireless message from one French vessel to another giving warning of the Cecilie's proximity but under the protection of a providential fog the North German Lloyd liner escaped.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie left New York early last Tuesday morning bound for Bremen via Plymouth and Cherbourg. She had 350 first class, 130 second class and 736 steerage passengers. About a third of the first class were Germans. Most of the rest were Americans.

Friday night, while a dance was in progress, one of the passengers noticed that the position of the moon had unaccountably shifted to the port side of the ship. Before the significance of this was realized the captain called the men into the smoking room.

"Gentlemen," he said, "has been declared between England, France, Germany and Austria; we are going back to America. We have enough coal for our return home and it is my earnest hope that we shall not be intercepted by foreign war vessels."

There was nervous laughter, applause, oaths, congratulations and protests. But all this gave way to a grave state of apprehension as the seriousness of the situation became apparent. Electric lights were turned off and the ship was covered from end to end by a shroud of canvas. This smothered whatever beams of light escaped through chinks in the tateroom windows. According to the ship's log she was then 46.48 north latitude 38.1 west longitude. In two days she would have docked at Plymouth.

A group of financiers on board offered to buy the ship and sail her under American colors. But to all proposals the captain replied that his duty was spelled by his orders from Bremen, which instructed him to turn back and save his ship. There was a stampede for the wireless but the captain announced no messages would be sent for fear of betraying the ship's location.

The America port which the captain would try to make was a matter for unlimited speculation. It was not until the passengers awoke Tuesday morning in sight of the green Maine hills that the liner's destination became certain.

For two nights, with her head and side lights extinguished and every other illumination blotted out by canvas the Kronprinzessin Cecilie had plunged through the fog with reduced speed and without sounding her fog horn.

Captain Polack's explanation to a delegation of passengers who protested against his running under such conditions was that it was his motive to save his ship from capture. He added that he did not consider the danger appreciable as he was not on the usual path.

For a time the protest of the passengers threatened to take the form of a written demand that the captain reduce the speed of the ship. The captain's only concession was to sound the fog horn. When the vessel steamed safely into Bar Harbor Tuesday he received a long line of passengers who congratulated him on his achievement. Captain Polack is a

## WHY IS THE DELAY?

### GERMAN TROOPS SEEM TO BE SLOW IN MOVING.

War Experts Surprised at Delay of German Army in Getting Into French Territory.

Army strategists are eagerly scanning news reports of the stirring events that were taking place in Germany, Russia and France. There was a complete lack of official information in Washington as American military attaches at European embassies and legations are out of touch with the war department.

Experts expressed some surprise at the comparatively slow beginning of the German campaign. The American war college had understood that so perfectly had every detail of an offensive campaign against both France and Russia been worked out that within 24 hours after the declaration of war or after order for mobilization, the first German battalions would be many miles advanced across both eastern and western boundaries into the enemy's country.

There have been no reports of battle on any large scale, and the belief is expressed among military men in Washington that invisible wires are holding back the dogs of war, and that the full strength of the military forces on all sides is being withheld while statesmen and diplomats are playing the last cards in the desperate game of diplomacy, not with the hope of averting general war but of obtaining individually such advantages as they can through delayed action.

After looking over available data, the strategists unanimously were of the opinion that the plans of campaign had not so far unfolded as to admit of a guess as to the real purposes of the great military leaders. What has been done by the German army in the reported invasion of Belgium is regarded as precautionary and calculated rather to prevent a possible quick dash by the French into the fatherland than the beginning of a deliberate campaign toward Paris.

Movement on the border of Lorraine are looked upon as feints to develop the French strength there. There appears to be no less than three army divisions within striking distance of the French frontier on a line less than 100 miles in length. If a general campaign had been initiated, there was sufficient German force, in the opinion of the experts in Washington, to have broken through French lines at any point where there were no great fortresses.

According to these same calculations, this German advance might be only temporary, as it is known the French army is gathered in great strength in the fortified towns and as it would be only a question of time before they would fall upon the German flanks in an effort to isolate and destroy or capture the invading army before it could bring up its reserves. So far as can be discerned in Washington, the German campaigns in the east at this stage at least are rather defensive than offensive.

Reports have come from Berlin that German troops actually have crossed the Russian frontier south of Danzig, but this movement is believed to be calculated simply to harass the Russians and to retard organization of the great army of the czar.

### SEES NO FACTIONS.

Wilson Says He Will Not Fight Re-election of Democratic Members.

President Wilson has decided not to interpose any obstacles to the re-nomination and re-election of Democratic members of congress who have supported the party's policies, no matter what their local and State affiliations may be.

This policy, which is to be applied generally during the coming campaign, the president made known Thursday during his conference with Representative Fitzgerald and other Democratic members of the House from New York city, who called at the White House to complain that some of the federal appointees in their State have been claiming they had the support of the administration in fighting them.

The president made it clear, while his attitude did not necessarily mean that he would not accept the endorsement of particular members of congress for federal positions, the men whom he does appoint will not be allowed to fight loyal Democrats with the influence of the administration.

Although the New York congressmen did not mention any names, they bluntly told the president they had been with the party since he came into office and they did not think it proper for his appointees to attack them in his name.

Some of the New Yorkers went into the conference agitated over the telegram sent by Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York, to Representative Fitzgerald, asking that Mr. Malone be admitted to the meeting. Mr. Malone did not ask the president for an appointment and was not present.

The members of the delegation left the White House somewhat disappointed because they had not been promised any appointments, but delighted over Mr. Wilson's attitude regarding their candidates for re-election.

**Lieutenant Commander in the German Naval Reserves.**

The little village of Bar Harbor, with its summer colony, was all astir before the usual hour to witness the unprecedented spectacle of a big ocean liner anchored just off shore. The smokestacks, painted by the crew the morning after the Cecilie turned in her course, led inhabitants to think that some strange chance the Olympic had wandered into port; then word went around that it was the missing Cecilie with the famous cargo of gold and curiosity became feverish.

**German Aeroplane Active.**

A German aeroplane Monday evening dropped three bombs on the French fortified town, Lunerville, damaging property to a slight extent.

**Killed by Lightning.**

Myrtle Lunsford of Greenville, aged 12, was killed by lightning Sunday afternoon.

## WAR CALLS ARE SENT

### AUSTRIA AND SERBIA WANT THEIR NATIVE SONS.

The Natives of Those Countries Clash at Gary, Ind.; Joliet, Ill., and in Los Angeles, Cal.

A proclamation calling upon all patriotic Austrians, Hungarians and Croats to forward their addresses at once to their nearest consulate has been forwarded for publication to all pro-Austro-Hungarian newspapers throughout the United States by Charles Winter, who is in charge of the Austro-Hungarian consulate in New York city.

The proclamation contains the amnesty proposal announced Tuesday. At the consulate it was said returns were expected from all Austrian subjects who had received special or individual calls to arms. These reservists, it was said, would be the first to be sent over, then will come the others who have answered the general mobilization call.

No official word has as yet been received at the Serbian consulate at New York concerning mobilization calls. This was accounted for by the fact that all cable messages from Serbia must come through Italy and Austria and therefore may have been stopped in transit.

Thus far the war clouds overhanging Europe have not greatly affected bookings for European ports. About 400 Austrians and Serbians sailed on the La Savoie. Cable advice from Paris and London made public indicated thousands of American tourists were awaiting developments before continuing trips eastward.

The large foreign quarter of Gary, Ind., of steel workers is aflame with war excitement. The New York consul has telegraphed the 5,000 Serbians to prepare for war. Greek and Serbian women have organized a Red Cross League and have collected \$3,000. Wednesday night there was a big Serbian and Greek demonstration, hundreds of men and women parading the streets singing patriotic songs.

Two Austrians were probably fatally injured in a fight with Serbians at Los Angeles, Cal., early Wednesday. According to accounts given the police several Austrians were attacked by Serbians, the leaders crying "we will kill all Austrians before they go back to fight us. A mob quickly gathered but was dispersed by police. A number of arrests were made.

Austrians and Serbians in the large foreign settlement of steel mill employees at Joliet, Ill., were wrought to a high pitch Wednesday and police guards were increased as a result of a clash Tuesday night in which many shots were fired. The riot broke out when a mass meeting of Serbians was invaded by several hundred Austrians who jeered the speakers. Fighting began with fists and clubs and the mob poured into the street where revolvers were drawn. The police said that wounded persons were concealed by their friends.

### FIGHTING THE CATTLE TICK.

His Enemies Entered Five New Counties Last Month.

The are hard times in South Carolina for cattle ticks. They are receiving very rude treatment—being killed in large numbers, in fact. Rapid progress in the work of State-wide tick eradication is reported by Dr. W. K. Lewis, inspector in charge. Preliminary work begun July 1 in Edgefield, Saluda, Lexington, Aiken and Calhoun counties. This work consists of locating infested premises in order to have them ready for the actual work of eradication in these counties, which will begin next spring. The work is under a veterinarian and a group of field agents.

Dr. Lewis said that many people in these five counties who are interested and willing to co-operate will clean their premises individually before next year, which will make the work of eradication in these counties simpler and more rapid.

Eradication work is going forward excellently in Charleston county, especially in the construction of dipping vats. Twelve or fifteen vats have been built in that county already and there is an expert on the ground who is devoting his time solely to this work. It is expected that by September 1 Charleston will have between 50 and 75 dipping vats.

The interstate shipping station vat in Richland county was finished recently and a lively movement of stock through Columbia will probably begin as soon as the railroads have built the necessary new or unfitted pens. Dr. Lewis said he knew of some shippers in other states who are waiting for these pens to be completed to begin moving stock through Columbia.

### One War Affects Us All.

There is no possibility of foretelling the effect of a general European war upon the United States. Already the commercial life of this country has felt the tug and pull of the enormous financial stringency now existing in most of the countries involved.

A news-dispatch tells of the effect on the stock exchange in New York, where prices generally broke from 17 to 17 points in a day. At Chicago the mere rumor of war brings the price of wheat tumbling, and in New York and New Orleans the southern farmer loses \$3 to \$5 a bale on his cotton.

### Oriental Power May Be Involved.

Considerable speculation is expressed as to whether the Anglo-Japanese treaty may not draw Japan into the European war.

### Drowned in North Edisto.

James Towles, 11-year-old son of a well known planter near Martin's Point, drowned Thursday while swimming in the North Edisto.

### Leave Baggage Behind.

American tourists at Antwerp are in a panic condition and many of them are leaving their baggage behind.

### Portugal Must Send Troops.

In accordance with its treaty with England Portugal must send 10,000 troops to England whenever she is at war.

## HOLD TWO PARADES

### CAMDEN SES A SMITH AND BLEASE PROCESSION.

### FARMERS VS. OPERATIVES

Governor Says it is Right to Call a Cotton Conference and Following Smith's Advice Tells the Farmers to Hold Their Cotton—Crowd Listens—Bleaze Leaves Stand.

Rival Smith and Bleaze demonstrations featured the meeting at Camden Tuesday of the campaign for the United States Senate. The Smith parade was composed of farmers on horseback, escorted by a wagon, drawn by eight mules, and containing three bales of cotton, a ntop of which was seated Senator E. D. Smith.

The mounted men carried banners bearing the names of all the Democratic clubs in Kershaw county. The Smith adherents wore white cotton blooms and badges, inscribed: "E. D. Smith, Farmers' Candidate."

The Bleaze parade was made up mainly of the governor's cotton mill supporters, who marched behind a big banner, inscribed on one side, "Cole L. Bleaze for Senator," and on the other, "John G. Richards for Governor." Both parades went through a part of Main street to Monumental Park, where the meeting was held.

W. P. Pollock was the first speaker. He said he had been sick in bed for the past three days and didn't feel much like making a speech. Early in his speech Mr. Pollock was given trouble by a bunch of Bleazes who had taken position near the stand. Several sharp replies by the speaker to his hecklers brought loud cheers from the anti-Bleazes.

The chairman intervened, but not until S. D. Bailey, apparently the leader of the disturbers, alleged to such a policeman was quiet restored.

Referring to the political machine of which, he said, the governor boasted, Mr. Pollock declared it was impossible for any man to build up such a machine as the governor has without money obtained somehow and from somewhere. He asked if the people wanted a senator chosen by a political machine.

The speaker said there were three things he would stress, freedom of the press, free speech and that people should go up and vote like men and "not with rings in your noses like some of you poor deluded followers of Cole L. Bleaze."

While severely exhorting the pardon record of Gov. Bleaze, Mr. Pollock charged that pardoned criminals are living in peonage all over the State and working without pay for those who got pardons for them.

"Cole L. Bleaze has brought more disgrace to South Carolina than the damnable records of all the governors of South Carolina for the past 50 years," said Mr. Pollock.

Senator Smith declared he would not discuss the "little amenities of life" while such a dark cloud hung over the interests of the South. He urged that all people of the State take a stand as a unit to protect those who produce the cotton upon which 900 million people are dependent. He said he was glad to see that at least one of his competitors had gotten on cotton at last; that if the campaign lasted two months longer all would be "cottoncots."

The senator said he was glad the "risks did not come until a man in sympathy with the people entered the White House. He advocated aid from the federal government to prevent a sacrifice of the cotton crop as a result of the conditions in Europe. He said he would work to have the federal government send money to the banks in the South to tend to the farmers at the lowest possible rate of interest.

He pledged his efforts to see that the government come to the rescue of the farmers. The senator declared he had received telegrams saying the markets were getting ready for cheap cotton. He said if a half million dollars could be secured the war clouds may threaten, but that the prices would rebound.

In reply to a question from the crowd as to whether or not he had voted for Haskell, the senator said: "I did not vote for him," not, however, that he did not think Judge Haskell was not an honorable man, but that he considered the movement unwise; that the names of some of those said to have attended the Haskell convention were taken from hotel registers, boarding houses, etc. He declared he was not seeking to retain the senatorship on the shortcomings of others, and that if he had to resort to abuse and vilification, "you can have the damn job."

Gov. Cole L. Bleaze was greeted with loud and hearty cheers by his supporters. The governor said that two years ago the newspapers said he had stated "on this same stand" that he would make some people sweat blood, and since that time, said the governor, "some anti-Bleazes have sweated a great deal of blood." Several attempts to heckle the governor were met by him in characteristic manner, while his adherents cheered loudly. The governor said that although there were cries of fraud in 1912, the enrollment in the Bleaze counties this year is greater than the vote two years ago. The governor read figures to show the increase in taxable values in the State during his administration, the figures being furnished by the comptroller general's office:

1910—Total taxable property (Gov. Ansell's administration), \$279,755,349. 1911—Total taxable property (Gov. Bleaze's administration), \$287,132,019. 1912—Total taxable property (Gov. Bleaze's administration), \$291,531,000. 1913—Total taxable property (Gov. Bleaze's administration), \$297,431,780. 1914—Not complete.

Increase, 1911 over 1910, \$7,376,670. Increase 1912 over 1911, \$4,385,954. Increase, 1913 over 1912, \$5,900,777.

1914 up to date shows increase over 1913 of about same proportion as 1913 over 1912.

Charter fees received from January 1 to August 1, 1914, amounted to \$13,616, according to a statement

## COTTON WILT SPREADS

### GOING INTO NEW PARTS OF THE PALMETTO STATE.

Specimens of Cotton Wilt Disease Have Been Sent to Clemson From Piedmont Section Lately.

Cotton wilt is pushing its way with certainty into parts of South Carolina in which it was never experienced before and, from reports which are coming to the botany division of the South Carolina Experiment Station, the disease is more widespread and more destructive this season than it has ever been before. This information was obtained from H. W. Barre, botanist and plant pathologist at Clemson college, who says that this destructive disease seems to be spreading gradually into the Piedmont section of the State. Within the past few weeks the college has received specimens of diseased plants sent in from Honea Path, Greenwood and Silver Street. Wilt seems now to occur on the majority of the farms in the coastal plain.

"Cotton wilt," says Prof. Barre, "is recognized by blackened tissues found on the inside of the wilting or dead plants. Where cotton is dying, split the stem open and if there are dark streaks in the wood or just beneath the bark, the disease is wilt."

The fungus which causes cotton wilt will live in the soil indefinitely and anything which carries soil from the infected areas to other parts of the farm will spread the disease. Plows and other implements used in plowing a field where the disease occurs should be thoroughly cleaned before being carried to a field where the disease does not occur. The disease may also be carried in drainage water.

"If wilt is occurring for the first time on your farm and is confined to small areas, put up and destroy the diseased plants. Guard against its further spread by making sure that no soil or drainage water is carried from the diseased areas to other parts of the farm. If you want to plant cotton again on land where the disease occurs, ask your county demonstration agent or write to the botany division of Clemson college about wilt resistant seed. The Dixie and the Dillon varieties of cotton are immune to wilt and we are co-operating with a number of breeders in improving these varieties and keeping them pure."

Splendid results have been obtained from the cotton wilt work being done by Clemson college. L. O. Watson, who has charge of this work under the direction of Prof. Barre, made much progress during the last year in breeding wilt-resistant strains. As a result of this work, thousands of acres which would otherwise be unproductive are now being put in cotton. In 1910 a farmer in Barnwell county made 9 bales of cotton on 45 acres with non-resistant varieties. His land was badly infested with wilt. During the last two years, using wilt-resistant varieties, he has produced 45 bales each year on the same 45 acres, having increased his yield five-fold.

from the secretary of state's office read by the governor.

Somebody asked the governor: "How about the race track in Charleston?" "How much did you lose on it, sucker?" asked the governor, in reply.

The governor said it was right and proper to call a cotton conference in the present crisis, telling the crowd, however, not to be fooled into believing that such a conference raised the price of cotton; that when England called upon her mill operatives to fight, closing down the mills, the demand for American cotton goods would greatly increase. He said the cotton conference was "nothing in the world but to fool somebody." He urged the farmers to hold their cotton.

L. D. Jennings, the last speaker, was greeted with applause. Referring to the Bleaze procession leaving the stand in the wage of Gov. Bleaze, who descended immediately after his speech was over, the speaker stated that he had witnessed "a funeral procession like that in a moving picture last night"; that the governor "can fool that bunch that's leaving w... him, nobody wants their votes, anyhow."

Referring to the figures submitted by the governor and given above, Mr. Jennings said the governor failed to take into consideration the natural increase in values, etc., in this State, adding that it was hard to say where the figures would have gone had the State a different governor.